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# **international review of the red cross**



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**FRENCH EDITION  
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**SUPPLEMENTS  
TO THE REVIEW**

**SPANISH**

Sachiko Hashimoto : La Cruz Roja y la educación de la juventud - Reconocimiento de la Sociedad de la Media Luna Roja de Bahrein (*Circular núm. 487 a los Comités Centrales*) - El Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja y la toma de rehenes - Servicio de Radiocomunicaciones del CICR - Publicación de un informe oficial.

**GERMAN**

Manfred Müller : Henry Dunant und Rudolf Müller - Anerkennung des Roten Halbmonds von Bahrein (*487. Rundschreiben an die Zentralkomitees*) - Das Internationale Komitee vom Roten Kreuz und die Festnahme von Geiseln - Der Präsident der Bundesrepublik Deutschland beim IKRK - Informationstagung der nationalen Gesellschaften.

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# HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES <sup>1</sup>

by Paul Weis

## I. Introduction

Wherever the United Nations Charter refers to promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms, it refers to human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. Within a State one distinguishes normally between nationals and aliens. But among the aliens there is a particular group—the refugees—whose position in traditional customary international law is especially precarious. This is due to the fact that in classic international law nationality is considered as the link between the individual and international law. In later editions of Oppenheim's leading textbook on International Law it is called the principal link.<sup>2</sup>

In the case of the refugee, this link is not effective; it has been broken. One speaks also of *de facto* and *de jure* stateless persons, but this terminology is, in the opinion of the present writer, not quite exact. The definition of refugee which we find with certain variations in relevant international instruments is that of "any person who is outside the country of his nationality or, if he has no nationality, the country of his former habitual residence, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted by reason of his race, religion, nationality

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<sup>1</sup> Speech delivered at Geneva on 26 November 1971 on the occasion of the presentation of the Golden Nansen Ring to Mr. J. F. Thomas, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, based on an article by the speaker, published in the *Israel Yearbook on Human Rights* vol. 1. pp. 35-50.

<sup>2</sup> 6th ed. edited by Lauterpacht p. 588.

or political opinion, and is unable or, because of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the country of his nationality, or if he has no nationality, to return to the country of his former habitual residence ”.<sup>3</sup>

Refugees may be stateless or not. It is not their nationality status but the absence of protection by a State which is a determining element of their refugee character. It would, therefore, in the case of refugees and stateless persons who have been called “flotsam”, “*res nullius*”,<sup>4</sup> “a vessel on the open sea not sailing under any flag”,<sup>5</sup> be more proper to speak of *de facto* and *de jure* unprotected persons. Owing to this lack of protection, their situation in customary international law is anomalous.

While the refugee problem is as old as history, international action for refugees started only after the First World War when the Russian Revolution brought in its train a problem of refugees numbering approximately 1,500,000 persons. They were devoid of passports and this created also a legal problem where their movement was concerned. The League of Nations dealt with this problem in two ways: by the creation of international agencies for the protection of refugees and by the establishment of international arrangements, agreements and conventions, first for the issuance of travel documents for refugees and then for the regularisation of their status in general. Many of these agreements were adopted at the initiative of the international agency for refugees. The first such agency—created thanks to the initiative of the International Committee of the Red Cross—was the League of Nations High Commissioner for Russian Refugees and the first High Commissioner was the great Norwegian explorer and humanitarian, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who was appointed on 27 June 1921. The travel document issued to refugees in lieu of a passport has become known as the “Nansen Passport”. Since that time there has been an unbroken chain of intergovernmental agencies for the protection of refugees: the mandate of the League’s High Commissioner was extended to further groups of refugees—Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldaean

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<sup>3</sup> Statute of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sec. 6.

<sup>4</sup> See Schwarzenberger *International Law* vol. I, p. 171.

<sup>5</sup> See Oppenheim *International Law* (6th ed.) vol. I, p. 611.

refugees, refugees from the Saar territory and others. In 1930, after Dr. Nansen's death, the legal and political protection of Russian and assimilated refugees was assured by the regular organs of the League, and the "Nansen International Office" was created, under the authority of the League, for the discharge of the relief activities for refugees. On Hitler's coming into power, a special "High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany" was appointed. Both the Nansen International Office and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany were liquidated in 1938 and replaced by the Office of the High Commissioner for all refugees under the protection of the League of Nations.

Thus, the League dealt with specific categories of refugees as they arose. When the problem of refugees, particularly of Jewish refugees, from Nazi Germany and Austria assumed great proportions, an intergovernmental conference held at Evian, France, in 1938, at the initiative of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, created a new international agency, the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees. During the Second World War, both the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees had their seat in London where they used the same premises. By the fact that Sir Herbert Emerson was both League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Director of the Intergovernmental Committee, close coordination of the activities of both agencies was ensured.

## **II. United Nations Action**

The newly created United Nations had from its inception to deal with the refugee problem. The Second World War and the political and territorial changes which it brought about created a vast problem of refugees and displaced persons. One of the first actions of the United Nations was the creation of a new specialized agency, the International Refugee Organization (IRO), to assist those persons not only where their protection was concerned but also with care and maintenance, repatriation and resettlement. It was a vast operational agency, but short-lived; it went into liquidation in 1951.

It is significant that most of the work of the United Nations for refugees in the legal field emanated from the Commission on Human

Rights, which as early as 1947 adopted a Resolution that “early consideration be given by the United Nations to the legal status of persons who do not enjoy the protection of any Government, in particular the acquisition of nationality, as regards their legal status and social protection and their documentation.”<sup>6</sup>

In the course of the work following this initiative, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, pursuant to a resolution of the Economic and Social Council, prepared a study of the existing situation regarding the protection of stateless persons and refugees and of national legislation and international agreements and conventions relating to the subject, and submitted recommendations on both questions to the Council.<sup>7</sup> The Secretary-General recommended the conclusion of international conventions concerning the legal status of stateless persons, whether *de jure* or *de facto*, and the creation of an international organ for their protection.

This led to the creation by the General Assembly of the United Nations, by Resolution 428 (V) of 14th December 1950, of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as from 1 January 1951 to take over the protection function from the IRO, and to the establishment of a Convention relating to the Status of Refugees<sup>8</sup>, adopted by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries on 28 July 1951 at Geneva and of a Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, adopted by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries on 24 September 1954 in New York.<sup>9</sup> It can thus be seen that the United Nations followed the tradition of the League in establishing agencies for the protection of refugees and treaties regulating their status. There are, however, important differences: both the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the 1951 Convention contain a general definition of refugees, not only a definition by categories as was the case during the time of the League. Moreover, the Convention establishes a formal link between the agency created by a Resolution of the General Assembly and the Convention. The Contracting States

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<sup>6</sup> U.N. doc. E/600 para 46.

<sup>7</sup> *A Study of Statelessness*, U.N. Publications Sales No. 1949, XIV.2.

<sup>8</sup> U.N. *Treaty Series* vol. 189, p. 137.

<sup>9</sup> U.N. *Treaty Series* vol. 360, p. 130.



undertake to co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or any United Nations body which may succeed it, in the exercise of its functions, in particular in its task of supervising the application of the provisions of the Convention (art. 35 of the Convention). Thus, a contractual link has been established and States parties to the Convention undertake as a legal duty what, as a result of a General Assembly Resolution, is only a recommendation and therefore based on sufferance: the co-operation of States with the High Commissioner's Office in the exercise of its protection function and the supervision of the application of the treaty by the international body for the protection of refugees.

### III. The Right of Asylum

The first need of the refugee is to be admitted to a country and to receive asylum; the right to asylum is for him a corollary to the right to life. On this matter, as is known, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides in Article 14: "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution". Originally this provision read in the Draft Declaration: "Everyone has the right to seek and to be granted asylum in other countries from persecution". But this wording was objected to by some States on the ground that it implied an individual right to asylum while asylum was granted by States in the exercise of their sovereignty. The present text was called "artificial to the point of flippancy" by Sir Hersch Lauterpacht.<sup>10</sup> The Human Rights Commission of the United Nations resolved in 1947 "to examine at an early opportunity the question of the inclusion of the right of asylum of refugees from persecution in the International Bill of Human Rights or in a special Convention for the purpose".<sup>11</sup> However, efforts to have a provision on asylum incorporated in the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights failed; none of the proposals received a majority.

In this situation the representative of France, Professor René Cassin, proposed in the Human Rights Commission in 1957 a Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum. The Commission adopted such

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<sup>10</sup> "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights" in *British Yearbook of International Law* (1948) p. 374.

<sup>11</sup> U.N. Doc. E/600 para 48.

a draft Declaration in 1960 and it was transmitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Third Committee of the Assembly adopted in 1962 the Preamble and Article 1. The work on the Declaration was then transferred to the Sixth Committee which dealt with it from 1965 till 1967; on 14th December 1967 the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on Territorial Asylum. As can be seen the name was changed: the word "right" was deleted in order not to give the impression that there is an individual right to asylum, and the word "territorial" was added in order to distinguish it from diplomatic asylum, with which the Declaration does not deal. The text of the Declaration as adopted unanimously by the General Assembly by Resolution 2312 (XXII) reads:<sup>12</sup>

#### DECLARATION ON TERRITORIAL ASYLUM

*Noting* that the purposes proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among all nations, and to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Mindful* of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which declares in article 14 that "(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution; (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations",

*Recalling* also paragraph 2 of article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country",

*Recognizing* that the grant of asylum by a State to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a peaceful and humanitarian act and that as such it cannot be regarded as unfriendly by any other State,

*Recommends* that, without prejudice to existing instruments, dealing with asylum and the status of refugees and stateless persons, States should

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<sup>12</sup> Cf. the author's article "The U.N. Declaration on Territorial Asylum" in *Canadian Yearbook of International Law* 1969, pp. 92-149.

base themselves in their practices relating to territorial asylum on the following principles:

#### ARTICLE 1

1. Asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including persons struggling against colonialism, shall be respected by all other States.

2. The right to seek and to enjoy asylum may not be invoked by any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a warcrime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes.

3. It shall rest with the State granting asylum to evaluate the grounds for the grant of asylum.

#### ARTICLE 2

1. The situation of persons referred to in article 1, paragraph 1, is, without prejudice to the sovereignty of States and the purposes and principles of the United Nations, of concern to the international community.

2. Where a State finds difficulty in granting or continuing to grant asylum, States individually or jointly or through the United Nations shall consider, in a spirit of international solidarity, appropriate measures to lighten the burden on that State.

#### ARTICLE 3

1. No person referred to in article 1, paragraph 1, shall be subjected to measures such as rejection at the frontier or, if he has already entered the territory in which he seeks asylum, expulsion or compulsory return to any State where he may be subjected to persecution.

2. Exception may be made to the foregoing principle only for overriding reasons of national security or in order to safeguard the population, as in the case of a mass influx of persons.

3. Should a State decide in any case that exception to the principle stated in paragraph 1 of this article would be justified, it shall consider the possibility of granting to the person concerned under such conditions as it may deem appropriate, an opportunity, whether by way of provisional asylum or otherwise, of going to another State.

#### ARTICLE 4

States granting asylum shall not permit persons who have received asylum to engage in activities contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

It may be useful to add a few remarks regarding the interpretation of this text. The first Article stresses again that asylum is granted in the exercise of sovereignty, or more exactly in the exercise of territorial supremacy; that it shall be respected by all other States is already a principle of international law. The third paragraph states the so-called principle of unilateral qualification. This also follows *a contrario* from the *obiter dictum* of the International Court of Justice in the Asylum Case which, as is known, concerned diplomatic asylum, where it was held that the State granting diplomatic asylum does not have the right of unilateral qualification, *inter alia* on the ground that diplomatic asylum involved a derogation from the sovereignty of the territorial State.<sup>13</sup>

Article 2 states a principle which can also be found, for instance, in General Assembly Resolution 8 (I) of 12 February 1946 where it is said that the refugee problem is "international in scope and nature". Already the founding fathers, Grotius, Suarez and Wolff, considered that asylum was granted in pursuance of an international humanitarian duty. It follows that the individual State granting asylum acts as an agent of the international community; where the burden on a State by the granting of asylum proves too heavy, that State may expect that the international community will assist in relieving it from the burden.

Article 3, perhaps the most important, states the so-called principle of *non-refoulement*. This principle can also be found in the 1951 Convention in Article 33, which is one of the fundamental provisions to which no reservations may be made. It reads there:

"1. No Contracting State shall expel or return ("refouler") a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

2. The benefit of the present provision may not, however, be claimed by a refugee whom there are reasonable grounds for regarding as a danger to the security of the country in which he is, or who, having been convicted by a final judgement of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of that country. "

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<sup>13</sup> I.C.J. Reports (1950), pp. 274, 275.

The principle is perhaps more limited in the Convention since the Convention does not deal with admission itself, and the provision is therefore, at least according to the prevailing interpretation, considered to relate to persons who are already in the territory; but Article 3 of the Declaration refers also to persons presenting themselves at the frontier, who should not be rejected if such rejection would compel them to remain in or return to the territory of a State where they would be subject to persecution.

The Declaration, as a Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is, of course, not legally binding. It incorporates, however, a number of generally recognised principles. As to the principle of *non-refoulement*, it is difficult to assess its precise legal character.

It has been incorporated in the Convention governing the Specific Aspects of the Problem of Refugees in Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity on 10th September 1969, and in the American Convention on Human Rights, adopted on 22 November 1969 by the Organization of American States.<sup>14</sup> It has been affirmed by the Teheran Conference on Human Rights in 1968 and the Resolution on Asylum to Persons in Danger of Persecution adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 29th June 1967. The European Commission on Human Rights has consistently held that expulsion or extradition to a country in which basic human rights, as guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights, might be either grossly violated or entirely suppressed, constitutes inhuman treatment—which is prohibited by Article 3 of the Convention. The Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons, held in New York in 1954, stated in its Final Act<sup>15</sup> that it had not been found necessary to incorporate an article equivalent to Article 33 of the Refugee Convention in the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons because that Article was the expression of a “generally accepted principle”.<sup>16</sup>

Provisions relating to asylum have been embodied in the Constitutions or aliens legislation of a considerable number of States,

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<sup>14</sup> OAS Official Records OEA/Ser.EK/XVI/1.1.

<sup>15</sup> U.N. doc. E/Conf.17/5/Rev.1.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. the author's article “Recent Developments in the Law of Territorial Asylum” in *Human Rights Journal* (1968), pp. 378-396.

thereby in many cases conferring upon the individual a subjective right to asylum under municipal law.

The principle of *non-refoulement* in its wider sense, including rejection at the frontier, can certainly be regarded as usage. In view of its widespread acceptance in treaties and municipal legislation it may by now, at least in its narrow sense—that is to say, in relation to persons within the territory of the State—have acquired the character of a rule of international law. At least one author has considered it as a peremptory norm of international law.<sup>17</sup>

On the whole it would seem to be the meaning of the Declaration that while asylum is still a right of States accorded in the exercise of their sovereignty rather than a right of the individual, this sovereignty should not be exercised in such a way as to refuse a person admission, at least temporary admission, if such refusal would subject him to persecution.

*(To be continued)*

**Paul WEIS**

Dr. jur., Ph. D.

Former Director of the Legal Division of the  
Office of the United Nations High Commis-  
sioner for Refugees

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<sup>17</sup> F. Berber *Lehrbuch des Völkerrechts* vol. I, p. 388.

# Henry Dunant and Rudolf Müller

by Manfred Müller

*Rudolf Müller, for many long years a fervent friend of Henry Dunant, whom he had met in Stuttgart where he was living, died on 27 August 1922. He was a friend of tireless devotion and used a large part of his resources to make Dunant's name known far and wide. It is very much thanks to him that Dunant's work, in founding the Red Cross and as promoter of the first Geneva Convention, was recognized. It is therefore only right that we should pay tribute to him on the fiftieth anniversary of his death. We are happy to publish an article by Mr. Manfred Müller, his son and in fact Henry Dunant's godson, who describes the faithful friendship that bound together two men dedicated to the same ideal. (Ed.)*

A hundred years after the founding of the Red Cross, several more or less recent biographies, in German, which are based on records, some of them newly discovered, tell us about the men who faithfully assisted Henry Dunant in his more difficult hours. Among the earlier writings about Dunant we find the name of Rudolf Müller, a Stuttgart secondary school teacher, in connection with the few documents available at that time, although they contain no indication of the extent to which Müller's effective activity influenced Dunant's later life.

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of a man linked to Dunant by a close friendship of more than thirty years prompts us to consider Müller's devoted work and his merits with regard to the founder of the Red Cross.

It was by chance that the twenty-one year old student of philology became acquainted with Dunant, on the Stuttgart belvedere terrace, in the summer of 1877. He entered into conversation with a middle-aged gentleman, and they talked together a while in French. The young student realized that the stranger was a man of the world. Great was his surprise when that man finally introduced himself as the founder of the Red Cross. In his memoirs, Müller wrote thus about his meeting with Dunant: "That meeting had a strong influence over my life. I often visited Dunant in Stuttgart, where he stayed, on and off, from 1877 to 1885, and I remained in touch with him until his death in 1910".

During the years that Dunant spent in Stuttgart, he never gave the slightest indication of the desperate material and moral situation in which he found himself. To young Müller he was a fatherly friend who gave useful advice on his courses of study.

In his Heiden hospital retreat, under the care of Dr. Altherr, Dunant took fresh heart and applied himself to regaining recognition as founder of the Red Cross, a right to which he considered himself entitled and which had fallen into oblivion. He realized that he could achieve his purpose only through appropriate public activity. Dunant therefore asked Müller, on the occasion of the International Conference of the Red Cross held in Rome in 1892, whether he would be prepared to publish an article on the subject in the *Ulmer Tagblatt*, and offered to furnish some documents. The article appeared in March 1892, and Dunant was thoroughly satisfied with it. And that was the beginning of Rudolf Müller's activities to secure the rehabilitation of the founder of the Red Cross.

By that time, Dunant had gone over his book *A Memory of Solferino* and deleted some paragraphs that were no longer topical. The Winterthur branch of the Swiss Red Cross, with its secretary J. Pfister and Dunant's Berlin friends, offered to publish the new version of the book in German, and to supply the requisite funds, jointly with some Swiss Red Cross branches. Dunant, who was in quest of a translator, after conferring with Dr. Altherr, asked Rudolf Müller whether he would be willing to undertake the translation of his book about Solferino and his Memoirs into German. He also suggested that he write a history of the founding of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Convention, and said that he could furnish



authentic documents on the subject. While Müller was aware of the fact that he could only do the work requested by Dunant in his spare time, he agreed to the request, first because of his sympathy for Dunant's moral distress, but also because he did not want to fail the trust which his friend placed in him.

At the time, the book on the history of the birth of the Red Cross was the most outstanding service that Müller rendered Dunant. This book and the various translations kept him busy for several years, because he was obliged to peruse the countless letters, notes and documents supplied by Dunant, to seek information and to conduct a bulky correspondence.

*Entstehungsgeschichte des Roten Kreuzes und der Genfer Konvention (mit Unterstützung ihres Begründers J. H. Dunant)*, by Rudolf Müller, was published in Stuttgart in 1897. The book, which was divided into three parts, opened with Dunant's "A Memory of Solferino", which had given the impetus to the Red Cross institution as a whole; its main part embodied Müller's study on the birth and development of the Red Cross and the Geneva Convention, and it ended with important selections from Dunant's hitherto unpublished "Memoirs". The subjects covered were:

- (a) The beginning of the Red Cross in France;
- (b) The Prussian Court and its sympathy for the relief mission;
- (c) The duties of women in times of war and of peace.

An appendix contained notes, documents and quotations.

The book was financed by cash donations. The Swiss donation had originally been meant to cover the book about Solferino. The German Red Cross made a large donation, as did the Dunant Foundation, created in Stuttgart, in 1896, by Adolf Gräter, a well-to-do business man, and Professor Rudolf Müller. This latter foundation had almost 25,000 Marks available.

Along with C. Lueder's book "*Die Genfer Konvention*", published in 1876, Müller's "*Entstehungsgeschichte*" is to this day the most outstanding basic document on the foundation of the Red Cross. More than any other, this book has helped to remind the world, after more than three decades, of Dunant and the decisive

part he played in founding the Red Cross. But the publication of this book had a further, and no less important, effect: in the competent circles of countries members of the Red Cross, it opened the way for Henry Dunant's rehabilitation.

In Dunant's name and in that of the Dunant Committee in Stuttgart, the book was sent to principalities and ministries, and also to outstanding figures in Germany and abroad. Other admirers of Dunant, such as the Dutch journalist Dr. C. F. Haje and the Norwegian army physician, Dr. Hans Daae, for their writings drew inspiration from Müller's book. The publication of "*Entstehungsgeschichte*" fulfilled Dunant's dearest wish. He prized the book very highly, and even in 1906, nine years after publication, which was long after he had been awarded the Nobel Prize, Dunant wrote Müller the following letter <sup>1</sup> on his friend's fiftieth birthday:

8 March 1906

*My dear Friend,*

*Thank you for your kind letter of the 3rd. I am glad that there has been something which has pleased you and reminded you of your octogenarian friend. And I hasten to use the occasion of your birthday, this month, to say once again how grateful I am for your constant friendship and for all the proofs of that friendship that you have given in your books and in the great publicity in which you have spared neither time nor effort. I can assure you that I realize how fortunate I have been to have found a historian and a man of your merit to relate the origins of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Convention.*

*With all good wishes to yourself and your dear family on the occasion of your fiftieth birthday, dear Friend, accept my best greetings.*

H. Dunant

Even in his will, the aged Dunant still mentioned Müller's book.

In August 1897, Dunant received the City of Moscow Prize

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<sup>1</sup> The letters have been translated by us. (*Ed.*).

Vendredi (3.11).  
97.

Mon cher Ami,

Votre carte du 1<sup>er</sup> m'est bien parvenue et je vous en remercie. Le grand prix de la Ville de Moscou qui m'a été décerné par le Congrès des Médecins du monde entier, au nombre d'environ 8000, est, en effet, un grand succès. Sans vous, je ne l'aurais pas obtenu, car votre lettre y a beaucoup contribué. Laissez-vous avec lui l'honneur de l'envoyer au Prof. Virchow! — J'étais le président des présidents d'Honneur, de toutes nations, réunis en Comité pour décider du nom auquel le prix devait être décerné.

Après le télégramme de Moscou, il m'en est arrivé un de félicitations de la Légation de Russie à Berne, & de nombreuses lettres. Le Dr. Hübner, qui n'en avait

Stuttgart, 6.XII.00

.... Mais il ne voulait vous donner

rien qu'à la 2<sup>e</sup> distribution. C'est qu'il  
est sans doute son ami intime de M.  
Lamy et qu'il s'était déjà déclaré en  
sa faveur. La femme, au contraire,  
est pour nous. Elle dit à M. Danc.  
« C'est excellent que vous soyez venu  
ici; car vous et moi, nous luttons  
pour la même cause. Je l'ai dit plusieurs  
fois à mon mari: ce Lamy est assez bon  
mais c'est M. Dancant qui mérite le  
prix, et si vous ne souleyez pas la dague  
à M. Dancant tout seul, il faut la donner  
à tous les deux. » C'est ce que j'écris  
proposé à M. Bj. à la fin de ma seconde  
lettre, et en effet, à la fin de l'entretien,  
M. Bj. consent à partager, à la première  
distribution, <sup>le prix</sup> entre vous et M. Lamy.

Très très dévoué

R. W. L.

on the occasion of the International Congress of Doctors which met in that city. He informed Müller of this distinction, and added:

*This Moscow Grand Prize which I have been awarded by the Congress of Doctors from the whole world is, indeed, a big success. Without you, I would never have obtained it, because your book contributed a great deal to this. How right you were to send it to Prof. Virchow! He was the President of Honorary Presidents, from all nations, meeting in a Committee to decide to whom the prize should be awarded.*

No sooner did it become known that Alfred Nobel intended to create prizes for outstanding work, including a peace prize, than Müller decided to propose Henry Dunant as a candidate, and to prepare the necessary steps, secretly at first, using his book as the main source of documentation.

At Dunant's request, he sent it to the Norwegian army general staff physician, subsequently Norwegian army head physician, who already knew Dunant through correspondence. In sending the book, Müller took the opportunity of proposing co-operation with a view to having the Peace Prize awarded to Dunant. Dr. Hans Daae's reply was affirmative, and when they met in Stuttgart, the two prepared the ground for close co-operation. Dr. Daae was Müller's most outstanding partner, for he it was who, mainly through personal effort, approached leading figures in Norway and exercised great influence over public opinion in that country in favour of Dunant's nomination for the first Peace Prize.

In accordance with Dr. Daae's advice, Müller sent his book to the poet Björnsterne Björnson, a leading member of the Norwegian Nobel Committee. In the letter which accompanied the book, Müller proposed Dunant. Björnson's reply, however, was disappointing. It read thus:

*Rome, 27 November 1898*

*Dear Professor Müller,*

*Under our rules, we are unfortunately obliged to elect the person who, during the last year, was most deserving in the cause*

*of peace. Although stupid and obstructive, this rule is none the less a rule. Added to this is the fact that our prize must be awarded only to those who have acted in a direct manner in the cause of peace. Your great friend has my full sympathy. Yours sincerely,*

*Björnst. Björnson*

Björnson's refusal did not leave Müller inactive, and he decided to describe, in a letter drawn up in two parts, Dunant's activity for peace, and thus to justify his entitlement to the Peace Prize.

A few days later, Björnson replied to the first part of the letter dated 4 August 1900:

*Faaberg, Norway, 9 August 1900*

*Dear Sir,*

*I have read your excellent letter and now await the second part. I shall submit both to my colleagues. Even if Dunant cannot receive the prize, it is distributed every year. I hope to see him rewarded. I read your book some time ago. I admire your splendid zeal. Yours sincerely,*

*B. Björnson*

Müller translated Björnson's letter for Dunant, and added:

"This is already a splendid point gained, for Mr. Daae wrote to me that Björnson was entirely in favour of Mr. Passy."<sup>1</sup>

In December 1898, Dunant had the following to say about Frédéric Passy, who is today forgotten:

*Mr. Passy has done much for the cause of peace : he is certainly well qualified. The poor man has just lost his second son, who was married, and the son's wife has also died. Only a year ago, he lost a son who was in Lausanne either as a young teacher or*

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<sup>1</sup> The author here wishes to thank Professor B. Gagnebin very sincerely for allowing him to read several letters preserved in the Dunant records, in the University Library of Geneva.

*to finish his studies. Mr. Passy, a member of the Institute, was one of the first, in 1867, to start a campaign in France against war. He has published a great deal since then, and in 1872 I myself provided him with an opportunity to deliver an excellent speech on peace, at the Conferences of the Universal Alliance for Order and Civilization, which were entirely organized by myself.*

Müller, who was determined to secure the first Peace Prize for Dunant, hastened to draw up the second part of his letter to Björnson. He mentioned this to Dunant in a letter dated 18 September 1900:

*The letter covers nineteen foolscap pages. I do not think it can miss the mark. I sent Mr. Björnson twenty-one documents in a sealed and registered envelope. They are all numbered in chronological order. Unfortunately I did not have time to make a copy in order to be able to send you a translation later . . . Yours very sincerely,*

*R. Müller*

The statement made by Dr. Daae in his aforementioned letter regarding Passy's prospects of receiving the prize crushed Rudolf Müller's hopes of securing the entire prize for Dunant alone, at the first award. He therefore wrote to Björnson suggesting that the prize be shared between Dunant and Passy, and gave the following reason:

*Dunant is old, almost seventy-three. The privations and sufferings he has undergone have left him physically very weak. In the circumstances, even one year's wait may be too long.*

The first Nobel Peace Prize was in fact shared in this manner. Dr. Daae wrote a long letter to Rudolf Müller who, on 6 December 1900, wrote to Dunant:

*My dear Friend,*

*Thank you for your kind letter of 27 November. I have today received a letter from Mr. Daae, to whom I had sent a registered*

*letter to ascertain his whereabouts. He replied with a fifteen-page letter describing a visit which he made to Mr. Björnson on the 1st of this month. Mr. Bj. was very friendly. Bj. is very well disposed in your favour. He received my two letters and read them 'with great interest'. But he wanted to give you the prize only at the second award. He is no doubt a close friend of Mr. Passy's and has already pronounced in his favour. His wife, on the other hand, is on your side. She said to Mr. Daae: 'It's splendid that you have come here, because you and I are fighting for the same cause. I have told my husband several times: this Passy is all right, but Mr. Dunant deserves the prize, and if you do not want to give it to Mr. Dunant alone, then it must go to the two of them'. This was what I suggested to Mr. Bj. at the end of my second letter, and by the time we had finished talking Mr. Bj. had agreed to award the prize jointly to yourself and Mr. Passy, at the first award . . .*

*Yours very sincerely,*

*R. Müller*

The two letters which Rudolf Müller wrote to Björnsterne Björnson, and which were so successful in changing the opinion of that leading member of the Norwegian Nobel Committee in Dunant's favour, were not to be found for sixty years.<sup>1</sup> Now we know from the report of the Secretary of the Nobel Committee that these letters were, "at the author's request", translated into Norwegian by Dr. Daae and published under his name as a booklet entitled "*Dunants arbeide for fred*" (Dunant's Work for Peace). It was probably felt that a publication intended for Norway would have a favourable effect if it bore the name of a Norwegian rather than of a foreigner as the author.

It is evident that Rudolf Müller of Stuttgart, in close co-operation with Dr. Hans Daae, Norwegian army staff physician, made the

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<sup>1</sup> Research in Oslo by Willy Heudtlass, at the time Head of the Press and Radio Service of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, revealed the contents of these letters. In *J. Henry Dunant*, published by W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, in 1962, Mr. Heudtlass gives a detailed account of the award of the Nobel Prize to Dunant. The author takes this opportunity to express his gratitude to Mr. Heudtlass as he used this book and quoted his assessment of Müller's book and of Dr. Daae's work, and the last sentence of Müller's letter to Björnson.



most important and even decisive contribution to the awarding of the first Nobel Prize to Dunant in 1901.

On 10 December 1901, Dunant and Passy were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize. Dunant's state of health did not allow him to receive the prize in person in Christiania. Latterly he had been sorely tried by worries. On 17 December, he wrote to R. Müller as follows:

*My dear Friend,*

*I have not yet thanked you as I wanted to, and I cannot yet do so, even though I am not yet answering the scores of letters I have received. I have not even read them all, for I am extremely weak.*

*Yours sincerely,*

*H. D.*

A few days later, he wrote to thank him:

*20 December 1901*

*My dear Friend,*

*Things are quieter at last and I can write to thank you for all your kindness and for the trouble you have taken on my account about the Nobel Prize. You exerted considerable energy in defending my title at Christiania, and I am deeply grateful to you.*

*Yours sincerely,*

*H. Dunant*

Apart from rehabilitation, it was always Dunant's wish to pay his creditors the debts contracted when he went bankrupt in 1867 and the debts arising from guarantees. According to his own estimate, they amounted to more than half a million francs. He thought the only means of raising such a sum would be the setting up of an "International Henry Dunant Fund", on the model of the English people's donation for Florence Nightingale, who had nursed English soldiers during the Crimean War. That fund represented the equivalent of more than a million Swiss francs.

“That was a purely national act, whereas the creation of the Red Cross was international in scope”, said Dunant. One-half of the Nobel Prize was about 104,000 Swiss francs. As he still counted on the “Henry Dunant Fund”, he did not, after thirty-four years, want to disperse the money among the creditors and their heirs. He deposited the money in Norway, and during his lifetime touched neither the capital nor the interest. Eventually, he drew up a will in which he left the entire sum, in equal shares, to Norwegian and Swiss charitable institutions.

Rudolf Müller, knowing how anxious Dunant was to settle all his debts, endeavoured with Clara Barton, founder and president of the American Red Cross and to whom he had sent a copy of his book, to establish contact with the Carnegie Endowment, but met with no success. Dunant did not lose heart, hoping to the last that he would be able to pay off his debts out of a supplementary donation from the American people. Despite Müller’s efforts, however, that hope was not fulfilled.

On 8 May 1908, Henry Dunant was eighty years old. He received congratulations from Switzerland and other countries. It was the last summit in his dramatic life. For the occasion, Rudolf Müller had a medal with his friend’s effigy struck at Stuttgart. The artistic work and the Latin text greatly pleased Dunant, who thanked him thus:

9 March 1908

*My dear Friend,*

*The medal is superb and has given me the greatest pleasure. My heartfelt thanks go to you for all the care you have taken over it, for all the trouble to which you have gone. It has come out very well, and your artists are extremely skilful. I should be grateful if you would thank them on my behalf, when you have an opportunity . . . Yours sincerely,*

*H. Dunant*

From time to time, Müller visited his old friend at Heiden. There he would file documents, a task that Dunant would entrust to no one else. From Heiden, Müller wrote thus to his daughter who was on holiday:

*You will be surprised to receive a further card from Switzerland. I have been in Heiden since Saturday and I meant to return to Stuttgart on Monday, but Mr. Dunant, with whom I spend a few hours every morning, will not let me go. I shall return to Stuttgart the day after tomorrow (Saturday).*

Up to his death in 1910, Dunant corresponded with Müller<sup>1</sup>. In his last letter, one day before his eighty-second birthday, he wrote:

7 May 1910

*My dear Friend,*

*I have no good news for you : my stomach is continuing to trouble me and prevents me from writing. From day to day, I have wanted to write you a word or two, but this has been impossible. I am at the end of my tether. I have written this year to no one except you and my brother to whom I yesterday sent my New Year letter! . . . I look forward to news from you. My respects to Mrs. M. and greetings to your children. Yours sincerely,*

*H. D.*

Rudolf Müller never asserted his friendship with the founder of the Red Cross. His multiple activities for Dunant might never have become known even to interested German-speaking Red Cross circles if—thirty years after Müller's death—the attention of the President of the German Red Cross had not been drawn to an obituary published in a newspaper in 1922, and if W. Heudtlass had not in his articles from 1953 onwards, and finally in his biography of Dunant, referred to Müller's work.

The award of the first Nobel Peace Prize to Dunant was for Rudolf Müller the crowning of tireless activity on behalf of his old friend. At Zurich in 1910, with Dr. Altherr and a few members of the family, he paid the last honours at Dunant's funeral.

Manfred MÜLLER

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## **Recognition of the Bahrain Red Crescent Society**

GENEVA, 14 SEPTEMBER 1972.

*Circular No. 487*

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent  
and Red Lion and Sun Societies*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have the honour to inform you that the International Committee of the Red Cross, on 14 September 1972, officially recognized the Bahrain Red Crescent Society.

The new Society formally applied for recognition by the International Committee on 16 October 1971. Its request was supported by various documents including its Statutes, the Bahrain Government Decree recognizing the Bahrain Red Crescent as a National Society auxiliary to the public authorities, a report on the Society's activities, and a copy of a letter containing a Bahrain Government statement of adherence to the Geneva Conventions.

These documents, which were examined jointly by the International Committee and the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies, showed that the ten qualifying conditions for recognition of a new National Society had been fulfilled.

This recognition, which the International Committee is pleased to announce, brings to 116 the total number of member Societies of the International Red Cross.

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The Bahrain Red Crescent, which was visited in 1971 by representatives of the International Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies, is active throughout the territory. It is concerned, in case of conflict, with assistance to military and civilian wounded and sick and to prisoners of war. In peacetime, it goes to the aid of victims of natural disasters, alleviates suffering, and takes part in health improvement schemes, including those adopted for the prevention of disease.

The Government of Bahrain acceded to the 1949 Geneva Conventions on 30 November 1971. The autonomous character of the Society is provided for in the Statutes and is guaranteed by the aforesaid Decree.

His Highness Shaikh Isa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, Head of the State, is President of the Society, which is directed by a Council under the chairmanship of Mr. Hussain Yatim. The Society's headquarters is at Manama.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has pleasure in welcoming the Bahrain Red Crescent to membership of the International Red Cross, in accrediting it and commending it, by this circular, to all other National Societies, and in expressing sincere good wishes for its future and for the success of its humanitarian work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Marcel A. Naville**

*President*

## **The International Committee of the Red Cross and the Taking of Hostages**

In October 1970, *International Review*<sup>1</sup> published an address on "The ICRC and the Taking of Hostages", delivered by the President of the ICRC on the occasion of an information meeting at ICRC headquarters.

Since that time the ICRC has given the matter further consideration and has been induced to define its standpoint. The following is the policy which the ICRC will henceforth follow in relation to the taking of hostages:

*1. The ICRC condemns violations of legal and humanitarian principles, especially acts which involve the deaths or threaten the lives of innocent people. In doing so, it is guided solely by concern for the victims and the will to help them.*

*2. ICRC delegates may materially assist hostages and, by their presence, provide moral comfort. As a general rule, however, participation in negotiations between authorities and the perpetrators of such violations does not come within the delegates' purview.*

*3. In the victims' interest and in so far as there is no other intermediary or direct contact, the ICRC may, as an exception, intervene at the request of one party and with the agreement of the others. The parties shall renounce the use of force, take no step detrimental to the welfare of the hostages, and shall grant the delegates freedom of action without let or hindrance so long as they maintain contact between the parties.*

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 558-560.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

4. *The delegates will ask for all facilities to assist victims and, whenever possible, for all persons entitled to special consideration, such as the wounded, the sick, children, and so forth, to be removed to safety.*

5. *Whether delegates participate in negotiations or merely act as couriers, responsibility for proposals transmitted, for decisions and action, lies solely with the parties. Delegates shall not guarantee the implementation of decisions or the observance of conditions laid down by the parties.*

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*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Asian Sub-Continent**

Visits to prisoner-of war and civilian internee camps, in India and Pakistan, were continued during the month of August. In some camps, a team of delegates may require several days to complete a visit, and often has to go a long way before reaching the camps in the Valley of the Ganges.

*In India*, the ICRC delegates went to five camps at Agra, one at Fatehgarh, one at Ambala, seven at Dhanna, six at Ranchi, two at Gaya, and two at Faizabad.

*In Pakistan*, the ICRC visited Indian prisoners of war in Lyallpur camp, to which, at the end of the month, the Pakistani authorities transferred the ten Indian pilots who had been interned at Rawalpindi. All Indian prisoners of war, numbering 623, are now in Lyallpur camp. Indian civilian internees were visited at Harappa camp on 26 August, on which occasion the ICRC delegates handed out parcels prepared by the Pakistan Red Cross.

The delegates also continued their visits to Bengali nationals in Pakistan. They went to the various settlements and quarters sheltering Bengalis to gain an idea of their living conditions.

**Khmer Republic**

In August, the ICRC delegate twice visited the new "Hotel Cambodiana" camp at Phnom-Penh, which holds refugees from the province of Svay Rieng. Some fifty-five families, or more than 200 persons, are there at present. They have been provided with relief in the form of dried fish and mosquito nets.

Refugees recently arrived in Pochentong camp also were given dried fish.



## Republic of Vietnam

ICRC doctors and delegates made several visits to places of detention. From 2 to 4 August, they visited the Bien Hoa prisoner-of-war camp; from 8 to 11 August, the Phan-Tanh-Gian Vietnamese army hospital and the prisoner-of-war camp in Can Thô; on 23 August, the Danang prisoner-of-war camp, and, on 29 August, the Nguyen-Tri-Phuong hospital of the Vietnamese armed forces, at Hué.

## Middle East

### Visits to prisoners of war

ICRC delegates in Israel and in Arab countries carried out several visits to prisoners of war during the last few weeks. As usual, they were able to talk with the prisoners without any witness. Their reports are sent to the Detaining Powers and to the prisoners' own government.

*In Israel*, on 14 and 27 August, ICRC delegates visited the five Syrian prisoners of war held in the Atlit military camp. On 28 August, they went to Sarafand military camp where they saw the 106 Arab prisoners of war, namely sixty-one Egyptians, forty Syrians and five Lebanese. On 1 September, in the same camp, they visited a Syrian soldier captured by Israeli armed forces the day before.

*In the Arab Republic of Egypt*, an ICRC delegate visited on 19 August and 5 September the ten Israeli prisoners of war interned in the Abassieh military prison.

*In Syria*, the ICRC delegate visited the three Israeli prisoners of war on 31 August 1972.

### Student travel

Several operations for the transfer of Palestinian students from Gaza were carried out under ICRC auspices. The first of these took place on 29 August 1972, at El Qantara, on the Suez Canal. It

enabled 405 students who had spent the summer holidays with their relatives to return and continue their studies in Cairo. Simultaneously, five other persons crossed the Suez Canal westward, while twenty-two crossed eastward. A second operation was carried out at the same spot on 6 September, when 427 students returned to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the end of their holidays. In the third transfer, at Ahmedia on 11 September, twenty-six students attending university courses in Damascus returned to Gaza.

These student transfer operations, which take place every year, gave more than 1,200 young Palestinians studying at Cairo University an opportunity to go to Gaza for their holidays in July. Their return to the Arab Republic of Egypt will extend into early October.

## **Argentina**

As mentioned last month, an ICRC delegate went to Argentina. Continuing his mission he conferred with government authorities in Buenos Aires. He was received by the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice, to whom, pending the ICRC report which, as usual, was to be sent direct to the authorities concerned, he reported verbally on the observations he had made during visits to places of detention. He then made a further visit to Rawson prison, the scene of recent incidents.

## **Jamaica**

The ICRC Regional Delegate for Central America and the Caribbean stayed in Jamaica from 28 August to 5 September 1972, and there met Mr. A. D. Sasso, President of the Jamaica Red Cross Society, Mrs. W. Hawkins, Secretary-General, and other Red Cross leaders. Accompanied by them, he called on and conferred with government authorities and paid a courtesy visit to Sir Clifford C. Campbell, Governor-General of Jamaica. The subjects dealt with at government level included the introduction of the teaching of humanitarian principles to the armed forces and youth. The possibility of including the teaching of international humanitarian law in the university public law syllabus was also discussed.



Photos J. J. Kurz/ICRC

At ICRC headquarters, Geneva: Mr. Heinemann, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, with Mr. Naville, President of the ICRC (*left*).

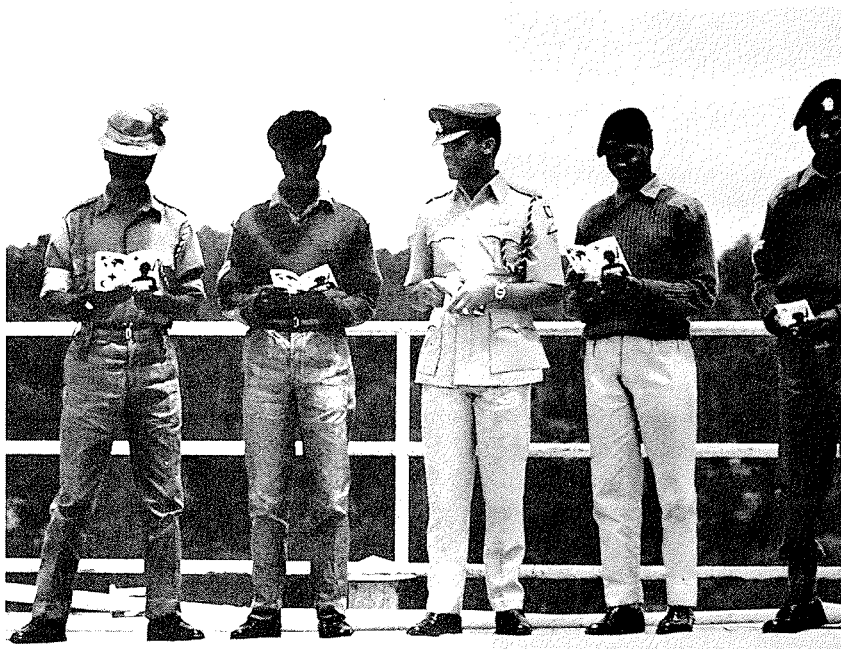
Mr. Sharif Emami, Chairman of the Iranian Senate and Vice-President of the Red Lion and Sun Society, signing the ICRC gold book.





**Ottawa:** the Governor General of Canada presenting Miss Evelyn Pepper with the Florence Nightingale Medal awarded by the ICRC.

Photo John Evans, Ottawa



**Kenya:** the *Soldier's Manual* has been distributed to members of the armed forces.

Photo Jolliet / CICR

During his stay in Jamaica, the delegate visited the National Society installations in Kingston and the St. Ann's Bay local committee, on the northern coast. At Kingston he visited the General Penitentiary, where he saw about a thousand detainees, and at Spanish Town, the St. Catherine District Prison, which holds several hundred detainees.

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### *IN GENEVA*

#### **President of the Federal Republic of Germany at the ICRC**

During his visit to Switzerland, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Gustav Heinemann, went on 29 September 1972 to the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

Accompanied by his wife and a following of ten persons, Mr. Heinemann was welcomed by the President of the ICRC, Mr. Marcel A. Naville, and Mrs. Naville, together with members of the Committee and Directorate. Also present at the meeting were Federal Councillor Kurt Furgler and his wife, and the Federal Political Department Head of Protocol, Ambassador Charles-Albert Wetterwald.

To conclude the visit, an exhibition of documents on the work of the German Section of the Central Tracing Agency was shown to President Heinemann and his following.

#### **Informative Meeting for National Societies**

On 26 September the International Committee, by courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies, and as customary on the occasion of the League Executive Committee, invited to its headquarters the representatives of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

Lion and Sun Societies who were present in Geneva. The purpose was to inform them on the ICRC's current practical and general activities. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Marcel A. Naville, President of the ICRC, and several addresses were delivered. Mr. J. Pictet, Vice-President, Mr. P. Gaillard, Assistant Director, Mr. J.-P. Maunoir, Director of Operations *ad interim*, and Mr. J.-L. Le Fort, Secretary-General, each in turn spoke on:

- the development of international humanitarian law,
- the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions,
- ICRC activities in the field, with special reference to the Asian Sub-Continent and the Middle East,
- International Red Cross relief operations.

These talks, delivered to more than a hundred National Society representatives, were followed by a discussion during which the ICRC defined some of the humanitarian problems in the world today.

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## **Central Tracing Agency**

### **Three offices in the Asian Sub-Continent**

Maintaining contact between captives and their families; seeking persons who are missing; reuniting families dispersed by events (international conflicts, civil wars, internal disturbances)—such are the main duties of the ICRC Central Tracing Agency in Geneva, where it maintains its principal working instrument, a card-index system of more than 45 million entries. The Agency also sets up, when circumstances require, offices which act as its correspondents in other countries.

In the summer of 1971, for instance, it established in Dacca a missing persons bureau operated by two ICRC delegates and a number of local employees. Following the December 1971 hostilities, similar bureaux were set up in New Delhi and Islamabad, while small agencies were opened throughout Bangladesh, particularly in non-Bengali camps.

In all three countries, delegates are engaged in tracing missing persons, in dealing with requests for news and in forwarding mail between prisoners of war and their families, and also between civilians separated by the events. During the first six months of the year, far from decreasing, those activities greatly developed.

The figures available are eloquent: since the beginning of ICRC activities in the Asian sub-continent, the total correspondence exchanged—including civilian messages and the letters of prisoners of war—amounted to 2,400,000 items. In the month of August alone, the ICRC delegation in New Delhi sent almost 400,000 family messages to Pakistan and received more than 100,000 letters from that country. A further exchange of family messages and parcels took place at the Indo-Pakistani frontier post of Wagah, towards the end of August.

The ICRC delegate at Islamabad delivered to the delegate in New Delhi 75,000 letters for Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees in India, and 4,000 parcels prepared for the prisoners by

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the Pakistan Red Cross. He also transmitted 5,000 civilian messages addressed to Dacca and 2,100 letters written to their families by Indian prisoners of war in Pakistan.

In the opposite direction, 130,000 letters written by Pakistani prisoners of war in India were forwarded to Pakistan; 1,229 family letters and parcels provided by the Indian Red Cross were handed to Indian prisoners of war in Pakistan. Finally, 115 messages from Indian civilians were forwarded to their relatives in Pakistan. In Dacca, the agency team, which is composed of an ICRC delegate and thirty-two local employees, deals on average with a thousand messages a day. Since it was opened, the bureau has forwarded 1,200,000 civilian messages in either direction.

During the second quarter of 1972, the agency in Pakistan forwarded more than 530,000 letters for Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees in India, 41,000 messages to civilians in Bangladesh, and more than 3,000 letters from Indian prisoners of war in Pakistan to their families in India.

It takes about a month for a family message to be transmitted from Bangladesh to Pakistan. This is not long if one bears in mind all the operations involved in the forwarding of such messages. A letter written in the Dogra camp, at Chittagong, for example, is handed to the local ICRC delegation on the following day. A day later, that delegation sends it on to the ICRC delegation in Dacca. The team working in the agency then applies itself to a preliminary sorting, according to the language used and to the destination of the letter, after which it censors those not strictly of a family nature. Thousands of such letters go into a postal bag which is taken to the airport. Once the customs formalities have been completed, the letters are carried to Pakistan free of charge by two air companies, with a stop-over in New Delhi.

The bags finally reach Pakistan, but this is not the end of their journey. From Karachi they are despatched to Islamabad, where they are opened by the agency delegates. Again they are sorted; again they are despatched. Messages not addressed to the capital or its surroundings go to Karachi and Lahore, where the Pakistan Red Cross takes over and signs for them, carries out a last check and proceeds to have them delivered to the addressees.



## The “ Soldier’s Manual ”

To make the Red Cross principles more widely known throughout the world, the ICRC has produced a textbook entitled *The Red Cross and My Country*, which has already been issued in many languages. It is meant for schoolchildren and is now supplemented by the *Teacher’s Manual*. We might add that the ICRC has provided the illustrations and, in a number of cases, itself attended to publication.

These two booklets instil the fundamental humanitarian principles in young readers. Later it was realized that a handbook geared to the essential provisions of the Geneva Conventions proper should also be published for the armed forces. The ICRC studied the matter and, in 1969, brought out the first edition of the *Soldier’s Manual*, which was designed to rouse the interest and ascertain the reactions of the Governments to which the International Committee submitted it. As mentioned in an earlier issue,<sup>1</sup> the Manual is in the form of a 24-page brochure. The text is brief and simple, and it is illustrated by numerous drawings.

As in the case of the school textbook, it met with a very favourable response, and in 1971 the ICRC had almost 150,000 copies of the Manual printed in different languages: English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The ICRC’s aim in publishing it on such a large scale was to persuade the States or National Societies to which the booklet had been sent to have it translated into their own languages and to have it printed locally for distribution to their armed forces and police.

The ICRC was glad to see that its effort bore fruit. Broadly speaking, more than half the States and National Societies affirmed their interest in the publication. A further edition of 150,000 copies therefore came out early in 1972, in the same languages, plus a Portuguese edition of 6,000 copies.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, August 1971.

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We mention below, by continent, the responses received after the despatch of the *Soldier's Manual*, up to September 1972.

### Africa

Nineteen countries asked the ICRC to send them copies. They were: *Algeria* (200), *Botswana*, for its police force (60), *Burundi* (100), *Chad* (2,500), *People's Republic of the Congo* (500), *Ivory Coast* (5,000), *Kenya* (200)<sup>1</sup>, *Madagascar* (100), *Malawi* (150), *Mali* (5,000), *Morocco* (100), *Niger* (100), *Nigeria* (100), *Senegal* (100), *Somalia* (6,000), *South Africa* (100), *Swaziland* (100), *Tunisia* (100), and *Upper Volta* (1,000).

The authorities of the *Arab Republic of Egypt* declared that they were interested in the Manual and would have it printed locally. The Government of South Africa proposes to have an Afrikaans edition published and distributed.

The Kenyan Ministry of Defence asked the ICRC to send the "negatives" of the illustrations through that country's Red Cross in order that the Manual might be printed locally, a Kiswahili translation being added to the English text. Six thousand copies of the booklet were published and distributed to officers and other ranks, and the International Committee has therefore recommended this Kiswahili version to the authorities in *Tanzania*.

### Central and Latin America

The following countries requested the ICRC to send them copies: *Chile* (1,000), *Colombia* (1,500), *Costa Rica* (500), *Ecuador* (500), *El Salvador* (500), *Guatemala* (2,050), *Honduras* (1,900), *Mexico* (50), *Panama* (500), *Peru* (100) and *Trinidad and Tobago* (1,000).

The *Brazilian* Red Cross has received from the ICRC photolithographs of the Portuguese version of which that Society and the Brazilian Ministry of War propose to make the most widespread distribution possible. It has been decided to have 50,000 copies printed by the Ministry of the Navy.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate*.

Following the ICRC Delegate-General's visit to Latin America, the Colombian Ministry of Defence informed the ICRC that it proposed to have the Manual reproduced.

The Costa Rican Red Cross has taken the initiative of bringing out a 3,000-copy mimeograph edition, and, with the agreement of the Ministry of Public Security, has had it distributed to members of the civil guard and in barracks.

After our Regional Delegate's visit, Ecuador and Peru also expressed their intention of reproducing the Manual. The former has started publishing it in the official journal of the armed forces.

## Asia

Thirteen countries requested copies: *Bahrain* (1,000), *India* (10,000), *Indonesia* (1,000), *Iraq* (1,000), *Jordan* (25,000), *Khmer Republic* (100), *Kuwait* (2,000), *Lebanon* (500), *Nepal* (100), *Philippines* (1,000), *Saudi Arabia* (6,000), *Syria* (700) and *Yemen Arab Republic* (5,000).

In New Delhi, the General Staff of the Indian Army has had the Manual printed in Hindi, with ICRC support; 60,000 copies have been distributed to members of the Defence personnel.

The Government of the Khmer Republic has had it translated into that country's language, and 25,000 copies are to be printed at an early date, with International Committee support.

## Europe

A large number of European countries have already prepared and distributed their own manuals, and few requests for information have been received in Geneva.

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The particulars given above show the interest which the ICRC initiative has roused in the world, and how important it is today to ensure the widespread dissemination of the *Soldier's Manual* among the armed forces of an ever-larger number of countries.

# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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## **STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS**

The Standing Commission met in ordinary session on 26 September 1972 in Geneva.

Under the chairmanship of Angela, Countess of Limerick (United Kingdom), it was attended by the two representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Marcel A. Naville, President, and Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President; the two representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies, Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the League Board of Governors, and Mr. Eustasio Villanueva Vadillo (Spain), and the members elected by the International Conference of the Red Cross, namely, General James F. Collins (USA), Dr. Djebli-Elaydouni (Morocco) and Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia). Dr. N. Troyan, President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, took the place of Professor G. Miterev (USSR) who was unable to come. The representatives of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, which will be host to the forthcoming International Conference, consisting of H.E. J. Sharif Emami, Vice-President, H.E. Dr. H. Khatibi, Director-General, and Mrs. P. Shahidi, Liaison Officer for International Red Cross organizations, were also present at the meeting, as well as Mr. T. W. Sloper, Adviser to the Commission.

The Commission's main concern was the organization of the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross, which will be held at Teheran from 7 to 15 November 1973 and will be preceded by a meeting of the Board of Governors of the League.

## EUROPEAN RED CROSS YOUTH CONFERENCE

Over a hundred delegates took part in the first all-European Red Cross Youth Conference, organized by the Bulgarian Red Cross, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies. Held at Varna, Bulgaria, from 9 to 20 July 1972, the Conference drew delegates from the National Societies of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, USSR and Yugoslavia. This was the first international Red Cross meeting in which Red Cross Youth members and National Directors, and leaders of National Societies, including Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries General, had sat together to discuss common problems. Representatives of the League, the ICRC and the Henry-Dunant Institute were also present.

The aims of the conference were:

- to discuss and suggest solutions to health and social problems which interest and affect young people in their countries;
- to discuss and suggest solutions to problems which young people have in working in Red Cross, particularly related to their participation in planning and decision-making at all levels in their National Societies;
- to discuss and suggest ways to recruit more young people to the Red Cross.

Youth Commissions of the Bulgarian Red Cross began working at least two years in advance preparing the conference. They had proposed two main themes, with sub-themes, for discussion, and these were submitted to all invited Societies for their comments. On the basis of their reactions, the final themes and sub-themes were selected:

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

**Theme I:** *Effects of technical and scientific progress on the health and welfare of young people in Europe*

- Sub-Themes:*
1. Opportunities for participation of Red Cross Youth in programmes and activities for preventing the harmful effects of automation, urbanization and environmental pollution on health and life:
    - ensuring healthy living and working environments;
    - prevention of accidents on the roads, in schools, at home, and in industries;
    - use of modern communications media for information on Red Cross Youth programmes and activities in this field.
  2. Health education programmes and activities for young people:
    - personal and environmental health;
    - preparation for family life;
    - smoking, alcohol and drugs;
    - use of modern communications media for information on Red Cross Youth programmes and activities in this field.
  3. Education and activities related to social problems:
    - assistance to young families;
    - helping disabled, aged and isolated people;
    - use of modern communications media for propaganda of Red Cross Youth programmes and activities in this field.

**Theme II:** *Red Cross and contemporary youth—the role of young people in the organization*

- Sub-Themes:*
1. New opportunities for more active participation of Red Cross Youth in the popularization of Red Cross activity.

2. Problems of youth participation in Red Cross:
  - participation in elective bodies, planning and decision-making of all Red Cross programmes at different levels (local, national and international);
  - partnership of young people and adults in practical Red Cross activity;
  - young people plan and organize their own programmes for various age groups;
  - training of Red Cross Youth leaders.
3. Participation of young people in the promotion of peace and international co-operation:
  - possibilities for strengthening mutual contacts among Red Cross Youth;
  - joint programmes for practical co-operation among National Societies from different countries;
  - training of youth groups for assisting the developing countries as well as for relief actions in case of disaster;
  - extending mutual co-operation with other organizations working in the field of international co-operation and friendship among youth.

After the opening address delivered by Mr. Pierre Boissier, Director of the Henry-Dunant Institute, Theme I was introduced by Mr. Peter Kuenstler, Social Affairs Officer of the United Nations Office in Geneva. Analysing the situation of young people aged 18-25 in Europe today, Mr. Kuenstler selected a number of health and welfare problems to illustrate their special needs: accidents, suicide, venereal disease, the use of drugs. He described some of the threats to the human environment, and mentioned questions of responsible parenthood and family welfare. He then suggested some tasks that young Red Cross members could tackle, not only in seeking remedies for the problems, but also identifying their roots and causes and engaging in preventive measures, both of an educational and a social nature.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Theme II was introduced by Yanko Mihailov, a student member of the Central Youth Committee of the Bulgarian Red Cross, who related this paper to the three sub-themes. He pointed out that it is particularly important for youth to involve themselves in spreading knowledge of the Red Cross, and went on to ask participants to produce concrete suggestions for effectively integrating young people in the planning and implementation of national and international Red Cross programmes. Finally, in speaking of the role and responsibility of Red Cross in the promotion of peace, Mr. Mihailov stated that it is this work which represents a true basis for co-operation and mutual understanding among countries and peoples.

Each theme and its sub-themes were discussed by participants in small working groups, which reported back to plenary sessions. At a plenary session on the last day the conference adopted a series of conclusions which National Societies were encouraged to study and implement. Among other things, these related to:

- Environment
  - Accidents and accident prevention
  - Assistance to young families
  - Assistance to individuals and groups with physical, mental and social handicaps
  - Participation of young people in Red Cross
  - Consolidating peace and international co-operation
  - Ensuring continuity in the development of Red Cross Youth programmes
-



## THE RED CROSS AND THE FREE GIFT OF BLOOD

Twenty-two National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies participated in the 13th International Congress of the International Society of Blood Transfusion, in Washington, D.C., August 27—September 2, 1972. The Congress Chairman was Professor T. Greenwalt, Medical Director of the blood programme of the American National Red Cross.

Over 3,500 participants from 30 countries discussed the scientific, technical and organizational problems connected with operating blood transfusion services. Information was also shared on different aspects of blood donor motivation, the recruitment of donors by the Red Cross, and the importance of the free gift of blood.

Dr. Z. S. Hantchef, representing the League of Red Cross Societies, stressed the progress reported to the Congress by the Red Cross representatives of Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S.A. "In Japan", he said, "95 % of all blood used in transfusions is provided by the Red Cross; in the Federal Republic of Germany, 65 %; while in the U.S.A. 50 % is provided by the Red Cross and 75 % of all blood donors in that country are donors to the Red Cross. These figures represent considerable gains in results of these three National Societies in the last six years."

Another indication of progress made in Red Cross blood programmes is found in the fact that today 13 National Societies have full responsibility for national blood transfusion programmes, among the 48 National Societies that operate blood banks. All National Societies help in recruiting blood donors and in encouraging the free gift of blood, in accordance with Red Cross principles.

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# M I S C E L L A N E O U S

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## INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW

### *Consociatio Internationalis Studio Jurium Dedita Civiliū Comparativo*

The Society was founded in 1968 and its secretariat set up in Washington. Jurists from over thirty countries are members of the Society, whose aim is to examine problems of comparative public law. Its last Conference, held at Geneva from 15 to 18 August 1972, was on the following theme: " the necessity of amending national public law in the area of war crimes, crimes against peace and crimes against humanity to honour fully a nation's obligations under the Geneva Conventions and developing international law ". Several items on the agenda, in particular, those items dealing with the repression of breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, had some relevance to the work which the ICRC is currently carrying out on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts.

In response to an invitation to participate in the Conference, the ICRC was represented by Mr. Claude Pilloud, Director, and Mr. Antoine Martin, Assistant to the Head of the Legal Division, who followed the proceedings as observers. Other staff members of the ICRC Legal Division were also present at discussions of specific items. Several speakers at this Conference had taken part in the Conference of Government Experts convened by the ICRC this year and in 1971 for the examination of provisions to be added to those already laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The Conference did not seek to provide an exact definition of what constituted war crimes, crimes against peace and crimes against humanity. It examined primarily what were the obligations of a nation under international law to prevent the commission of these various crimes and to ensure the arrest of persons charged with such crimes and the punishment of those convicted. The Conference also considered the question whether national law was sufficient to guarantee the repression of breaches of the Third Geneva Convention, and, in particular, whether it prohibited and adequately punished persons who compelled prisoners of war to serve in the armed forces of an enemy power, or who deprived them of their right to regular and impartial trial in a court of law, or who handed them over to forces which were not parties to the Conventions.

In the context of its examination of the repression, through national law, of war crimes, crimes against peace and crimes against humanity, the Conference considered various problems such as terrorism, subversion, deportation of civilian populations, biological experiments, the taking of hostages, the use of certain weapons (of mass destruction, and biological and chemical weapons), to all of which the ICRC is giving its full attention within the framework of its studies on the development of international humanitarian law.

The questions of competent jurisdiction in this sphere (prosecution of nationals, non-military personnel and foreigners) and of the establishment of an international criminal court were also studied by the Conference.

This meeting provided the ICRC with some useful material as regards the additions to be brought to the articles of the 1949 Geneva Conventions relating to penal sanctions.

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## **MEETING OF EXPERT GROUP ON NAPALM AND OTHER INCENDIARY WEAPONS**

In resolution 2852 (XXVI), adopted at its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly of the United Nations requested the Secretary-General to prepare as soon as possible, with the help of governmental qualified consultant experts, a report on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use. The objectives of the report were to provide information to peoples and governments on the effects of napalm and other incendiary weapons, and to promote within the United Nations or in other international forums debates and negotiations that might lead to a prohibition of such weapons.

The Secretary-General therefore convened an Expert Group which held three sessions: the first, from 15 to 19 May 1972, and the second from 24 July to 4 August 1972, at United Nations Headquarters in New York; the third, from 28 August to 1 September 1972, in the Palais des Nations, Geneva. Having been asked to delegate an observer, the ICRC was represented by Mr. G. Malinverni, of the Legal Division.

During its proceedings, the Expert Group drew up a report divided into four chapters.

In Chapter 1, the experts describe the principal incendiary agents and weapons that exist today. They point out that some of the weapons, although they are extremely simple and can be manufactured from cheap and readily available raw materials, have a considerably greater destructive effect than explosive weapons. Therein lies their main military attraction. This chapter classifies different incendiary weapons according to their use.

Chapter 2 deals with the action of incendiary weapons. It describes the damage they cause in built-up areas and in rural areas. Because of their high burning temperature, incendiary weapons may be effective even against poorly combustible mate-

rials. If the fire spreads, it is uncontrollable and may destroy anything that lies in its way. The chapter closes with the statement that even shelters are not always effective in ensuring protection against mass attack.

In Chapter 3, the experts describe the medical effects of incendiary weapons on individuals. There is an exceptionally high proportion of deaths among the casualties. Recovery is slow, and during most of the period the patient remains in great pain. Burns are likely to leave him deeply scarred and disfigured for the rest of his life. The report lays stress on the resulting psychological effects.

Chapter 4 gives an account of the different forms of incendiary warfare and stresses its social and economic consequences. When used in large quantities against urban areas, incendiary weapons have proved to be among the most powerful means of mass destruction known. Attempts have been made, so far in vain, to destroy crops, forests, and other features of the rural environment by means of incendiary weapons. Should the attempts eventually succeed, the consequences will undoubtedly be disastrous.

In their conclusions, the experts assert that there exists today a broad range of incendiary weapons capable of destroying everything over the large area that surrounds the point of impact, and that the risk of a massive spread of fire makes them largely indiscriminate in their effects. The same applies where densely populated built-up areas are in close proximity to military targets. The report also lays stress on the fact that incendiaries are particularly cruel in their effects and that much of the injury caused by them is likely to be superfluous. For these reasons, after referring to the principal provisions of existing international law on the subject, the consultant experts end their report by bringing to the attention of the General Assembly the necessity of working out measures for the prohibition of the use, production, development and stockpiling of napalm and other incendiary weapons.

The ICRC can only welcome the initiative taken by the United Nations in undertaking this study, one in a series of reports prepared by the Secretary-General on the subject of weapons. While it is

## MISCELLANEOUS

a Red Cross tradition that it should concern itself with the plight of the victims of armed conflicts, it has been impelled to give its attention also to certain weapons, for it is impossible to ensure effective protection for the victims of armed conflicts without considering the growing threat, to civilians as well as combatants, of the development of modern weapons. In this context, pursuant to a proposal which the experts of nineteen governments put forward at the second session of the Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, the ICRC has decided to call a special meeting, in 1973, to consult with legal, military and medical experts on the problem of such conventional weapons as may cause unnecessary suffering or be indiscriminate in their effect.

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## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

Amnesty International held its fifth Council Meeting at Woudschoten (Zeist, near Utrecht) from 8 to 10 September 1972. The meeting was attended by 130 participants: members of the International Executive Committee and of the International Secretariat, and delegates of National Sections. Those invited to attend included observers from international governmental and non-governmental organizations: United Nations, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Council of Europe, Organization of African Unity, International Committee of the Red Cross and League of Red Cross Societies. The ICRC and the League were represented by Mme Danièle Bujard, ICRC Legal Adviser. This year, delegates of the National Sections of Australia, Bangladesh, India, Japan, New Zealand and Nigeria attended the Council Meeting for the first time.

The Council, which was presided over by Mr. Sean MacBride, Chairman of the International Executive Committee, studied questions relating to the Organization's statutes, administration, organization and fund-raising, and relations between the Inter-

national Secretariat and the National Sections. It concentrated, above all, on the question of torture and on the international actions which Amnesty International should continue or initiate for the complete abolition of capital punishment and the promotion of the United Nations "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners".

The Council considered what practical steps could be taken to fight successfully against the practice of torture, which was becoming increasingly widespread in the world. Two international actions were contemplated:

First, the convening of an international conference of non-governmental organizations for the abolition of torture. The purpose of the conference would be to urge governments to ratify the existing International Conventions which prohibited torture, to promote the proposed draft for a UN resolution on a Convention on Torture and the Treatment of Prisoners, adopted by a great number of non-governmental organizations, and to draw the attention of public opinion to the gravity of the problem of torture. Such a conference might be held in the autumn of 1973.

Secondly, the constitution of a competent International Tribunal to try any person accused of having committed acts of torture.

A proposal was made that the International Secretariat appoint a staff member responsible for conducting research and compiling information on torture, and who would also be in charge of publications and the production of a film for television.

The International Committee of the Red Cross attended the Amnesty International Council Meeting with great interest. The Organization's efforts directed at the abolition of torture and of the death penalty follow the same course as the ICRC's work for the development of international humanitarian law.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

ART. 4. — The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.



- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.

# THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12, 1949 <sup>1</sup>

## Some Publications

	Sw. Fr
<b>The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.</b> 2nd Ed. 1950. 245 pp.	10.—
<b>Commentary</b> published under the general editorship of Mr. J. Pictet, member of ICRC:	
— <b>Vol. 1:</b> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field — 466 pp.	
bound	40.—
paper-back	30.—
— <b>Vol. 2:</b> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea — 320 pp.	
bound	35.—
paper-back	25.—
— <b>Vol. 3:</b> Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War — 764 pp.	
bound	50.—
paper-back	40.—
— <b>Vol. 4:</b> Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War — 660 pp.	
bound	45.—
paper-back	35.—
<b>Brief Summary for Members of Armed Forces and the General Public,</b> 13 pp. . . . .	1.50
<b>Course of Five Lessons,</b> 102 pp. . . . .	7.—
<b>Essential Provisions,</b> 4 pp. . . . .	0.30
<b>Soldier's Manual,</b> 24 pp. . . . .	0.50
<b>Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949</b> — 45 pp. . . . .	1.50
(for orders exceeding 100 copies Sw. Fr. 1.— per copy)	

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<b>International Red Cross Handbook.</b> <sup>2</sup> Conventions—Statutes and Regulations—Resolutions of the International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, 11th ed. 1971; 8vo, 607 pp. . . . .	40.—
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<sup>1</sup> These publications and the full list of ICRC publications may be obtained from the ICRC Documentation Department, 7 avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva 1.

<sup>2</sup> This joint publication can be obtained at the above address or from the League of Red Cross Societies, Case postale 2099, CH-1211 Geneva 19.

## SOME PUBLICATIONS ON THE RED CROSS <sup>1</sup>

### Jean Pictet

Sw. Fr.

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| — Red Cross Principles, 155 pp. . . . .                            | 10.— |
| — The Principles of International Humanitarian Law, 61 pp. . . . . | 8.—  |
| — The Doctrine of the Red Cross, 19 pp. . . . .                    | 2.—  |
| — The Laws of War, 11 pp. . . . .                                  | 2.—  |

### Henri Coursier

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| — The International Red Cross, 131 pp. . . . . | 3.50 |
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### Jean-Georges Lossier

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| — Fellowship—The Moral Significance of the Red Cross, 106 pp. . . | 4.— |
| — The Red Cross and Peace, 31 pp. . . . .                         | 3.— |

### Bernard Gagnebin and Marc Gazay

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|---|------|
| — Encounter with Henry Dunant. Geneva, Ed. Georg, 130 pp. . . . . | 9.50 |
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| The Red Cross. Lausanne, Ed. Rencontre, 32 pp. . . . . | 1.— |
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<sup>1</sup> Obtainable from the ICRC Documentation Department, 7 avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva 1.

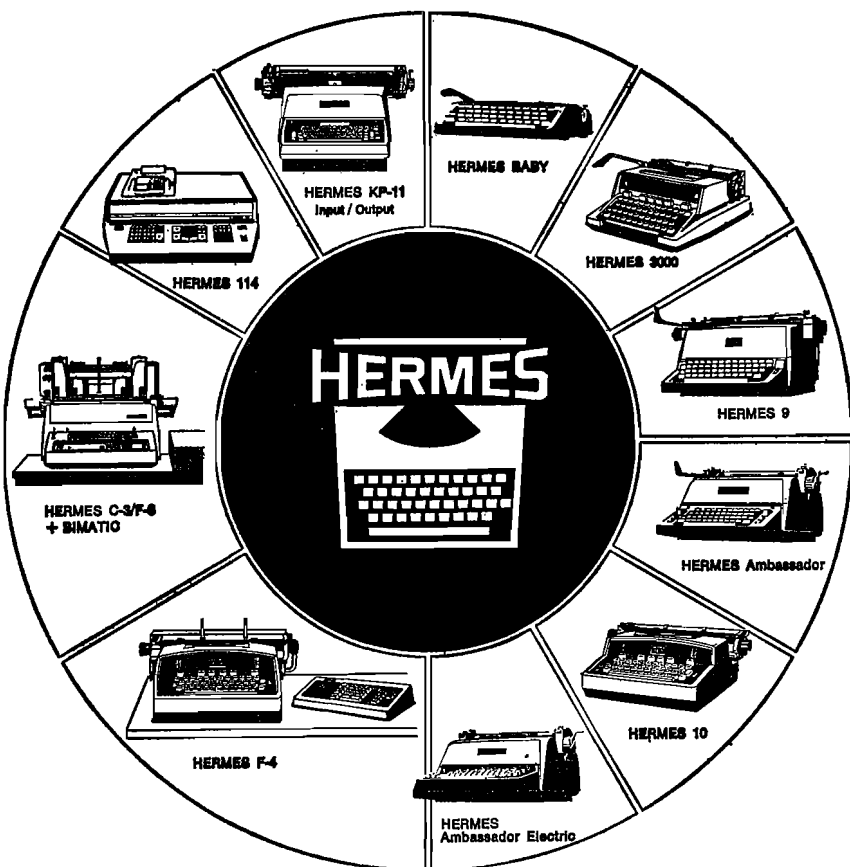


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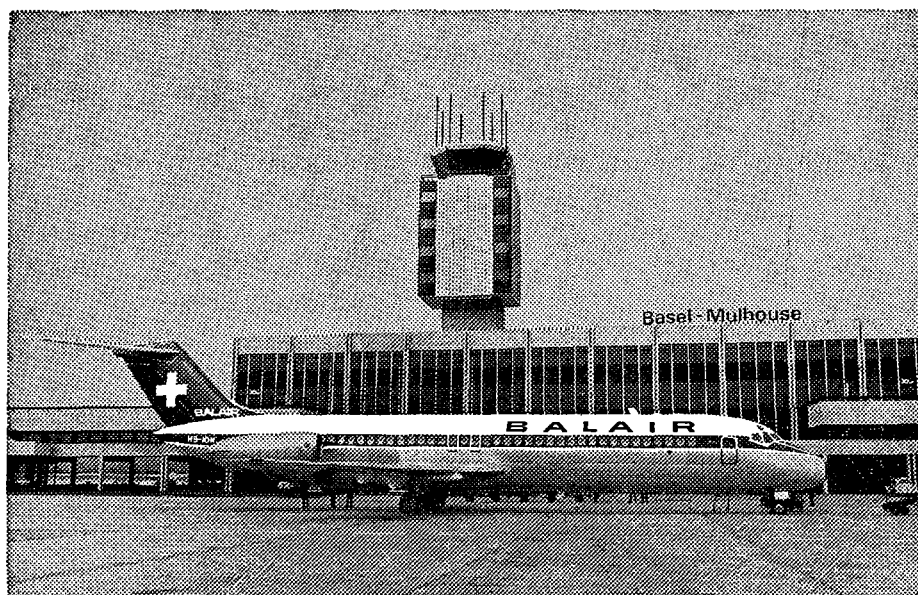
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## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BAHRAIN (Arabian Gulf) — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 42, *Manama*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S. S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 284 (Ontario)*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 8.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, Dx 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1 X 7 E.J.*
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Öldugötu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdulmuis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Tehran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka, Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.

## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, Box 247, *Blantyre*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswar, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14, Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste 305, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Dr Dawood Pota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA (Ceylon) — Red Cross Society of the Republic of Sri Lanka, 106, Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, 10440, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 105, Woodford Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 đường Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.